2010 CDC SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) TREATMENT SUMMARY GUIDELINES
STD CONTROL PROGRAM – RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

These guidelines for treatment of STDs reflect recommendations of the **2010 CDC STD Treatment Guidelines** http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/2010/toc.htm. The focus is on STDs encountered in outpatient settings and is not an exhaustive list of effective treatments. Please refer to the complete document for more information or call the STD Program. Sexual partner services (identification, notification, risk counseling and referral) for gonorrhea, syphilis and HIV/AIDS will be provided by public health personnel when a case is reported. Contact information for **Partner Services** and to **Report cases**: **(401) 222-2577. FAX (401) 222-1105. STD Program, Rhode Island Department of Health, Room 106, 3 Capitol Hill, Providence, RI 02908**.

DISEASE	RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	ALTERNATIVES (use only if recommended regimens are contraindicated)
SYPHILIS		
ADULTS PRIMARY, SECONDARY OR EARLY LATENT (<1 YEAR)	• Benzathine penicillin G 2.4 million units IM single dose	(**For penicillin-allergic non-pregnant patients only**) • Doxycycline 100 mg orally 2 times a day for 14 days ***OR*** • Tetracycline 500 mg orally 4 times a day for 14 days
ADULTS LATE LATENT (>1 YEAR) OR LATENT OF UNKNOWN DURATION	• Benzathine penicillin G 2.4 million units IM for 3 doses at 1 week intervals (total 7.2 million units)	(**For penicillin-allergic non-pregnant patients only**) • Doxycycline 100 mg orally 2 times a day for 28 days ***OR*** • Tetracycline 500 mg orally 4 times a day for 28 days
For all Suspect Syphilis Cases: Call the STD Registry at (401) 222-2577 for past titers and treatment **NEUROSYPHILIS**	• Aqueous crystalline penicillin G 18 - 24 million units per day, administered as 3-4 million units IV every 4 hours or continuous infusion, for 10-14 days	• Procaine penicillin 2.4 million units IM once daily **PLUS** probenecid 500 mg orally 4 times a day, both for 10-14 days
CHILDREN PRIMARY, SECONDARY OR EARLY LATENT (<1 YEAR)	• Benzathine penicillin G 50,000 units/kg IM single dose, up to adult dose of 2.4 million units	
CHILDREN LATE LATENT (>1 YEAR) OR LATENT OF UNKNOWN DURATION	• Benzathine penicillin G 50,000 units/kg IM (up to adult dose of 2.4 million units) for 3 doses at 1 week intervals (up to total adult dose of 7.2 million units)	
CONGENITAL SYPHILIS	See complete CDC guidelines.	
HIV INFECTION	Same stage-specific recommendations as for HIV-negative persons.	
PREGNANCY	Penicillin is the only recommended treatment for syphilis during pregnancy. Women who are allergic should be desensitized and treated with penicillin. Treatment is the same as in non-pregnant patients for each stage of syphilis.[1]	
GONOCOCCAL INFECTIONS		
ADULTS, ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN ≥45 KG UROGENITAL, PHARYNGEAL, RECTAL ***Partner Management:*** Empiric treatment of all sexual contacts during the 60 days preceding onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic, date of diagnosis.	♦ Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM once ***OR, if not an option*** • Cefixime 400mg orally once ***OR*** ♦ Other single-dose injectable cephalosporin **PLUS**[2] • Azithromycin 1 g orally once ***OR*** • Doxycycline[3] 100 mg orally 2 times a day for 7 days	***Note:*** Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM is the preferred treatment regimen for uncomplicated gonorrhea, and remains the only recommended regimen because of its improved efficacy for pharyngeal infections (which are often unrecognized). See complete CDC guidelines for alternatives.
ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS CONJUNCTIVAL	• Ceftriaxone 1 g IM once plus lavage the infected eye with saline solution once	
CHILDREN <45 KG	• Ceftriaxone 125 mg IM once	
NEONATES OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM PROPHYLAXIS FOR INFANTS BORN TO INFECTED MOTHERS	• Ceftriaxone 25-50 mg/kg IV or IM once (maximum 125 mg)	
CHLAMYDIAL INFECTIONS		
ADULTS AND CHILDREN AGED >8 YEARS ***Partner Management:*** Empiric treatment of all sexual contacts during the 60 days preceding onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic, date of diagnosis.	• Azithromycin 1 g orally single dose ***OR*** • Doxycycline[3] 100 mg orally 2 times a day for 7 days	• Erythromycin base 500 mg orally 4 times a day for 7 days[4] ***OR*** • Erythromycin ethylsuccinate 800 mg orally 4 times a day for 7 days[4] ***OR*** • Levofloxacin[5] 500 mg orally once a day for 7 days ***OR*** • Ofloxacin[5] 300 mg orally 2 times a day for 7 days
CHILDREN <45 KG AND NEONATES	• Erythromycin base or ethylsuccinate 50 mg/kg/day orally divided into four doses daily for 14 days[6]	See complete CDC guidelines for alternatives.
PREGNANCY	• Azithromycin 1 g orally once ***OR*** • Amoxicillin 500 mg orally 3 times a day for 7 days	• Erythromycin base 500 mg orally 4 times a day for 7 days (or 250 mg orally 4 times a day for 14 days) ***OR*** • Erythromycin ethylsuccinate 800 mg orally 4 times a day for 7 days (or 400 mg orally 4 times a day for 14 days)
NONGONOCOCCAL URETHRITIS		
ADULT MALES	• Azithromycin 1 g orally once[7] ***OR*** • Doxycycline 100 mg orally 2 times a day x 7 days	• Erythromycin base 500 mg orally 4 times a day for 7 days[4] ***OR*** • Erythromycin ethylsuccinate 800 mg orally 4 times a day for 7 days[4] ***OR*** • Levofloxacin[5] 500 mg orally once a day for 7 days OR • Ofloxacin[5] 300 mg orally 2 times a day for 7 days
EPIDIDYMITIS[8]		
ADULT MALES	• Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM once **PLUS** • Doxycycline 100 mg orally 2 times a day for 10 days	• Levofloxacin[5] 500 mg orally once a day for 10 days ***OR*** • Ofloxacin[5] 300 mg orally twice daily for 10 days
PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE (outpatient management)		
ADULT FEMALES	• Ceftriaxone 250 mg IM once ***OR*** • Cefoxitin 2 g IM once **plus** probenecid 1 g orally once ***OR*** • Other third generation cephalosporin **PLUS** • Doxycycline 100 mg orally 2 times a day for 14 days **WITH OR WITHOUT** • Metronidazole[10] 500mg orally twice a day for 14 days	See complete CDC guidelines for alternatives.
PREGNANCY	**Patients should be hospitalized and treated with the appropriate recommended parenteral IV therapy (see complete CDC guidelines).**	

[1] Tetracycline/doxycycline are contraindicated; erythromycin is not recommended because it does not reliably cure an infected fetus; data insufficient to recommend azithromycin or ceftriaxone.
[2] Dual therapy for gonococcal infection is now recommended for all patients with gonorrhea regardless of chlamydia test results.
[3] Doxycycline is not recommended during pregnancy, lactation, or for children <8 years of age.
[4] If patient cannot tolerate high dose erythromycin schedules, change to lower dose for longer (see under pregnancy alternatives).
[5] Quinolones are not recommended for use in patients <18 years of age, and are contraindicated in pregnant women.
[6] Efficacy of treating neonatal chlamydial conjunctivitis and pneumonia is about 80%. A second course of therapy may be required. An association between oral erythromycin and infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (IHPS) has been reported in infants aged less than 6 weeks treated with this drug. See complete CDC guidelines for more information.
[7] Infections with *M. genitalium* may respond better to azithromycin.
[8] Recommended regimen of ceftriaxone and doxycycline is for epididymitis most likely caused by gonococcal and/or chlamydial infection. Given increase in quinolone resistant gonorrhea, alternative regimen of ofloxacin or levofloxacin is recommended only if epididymitis is not caused by gonorrhea or if infection is most likely caused by enteric gram-negative organisms.

♦ Indicates revision from 2006 CDC STD Treatment Guidelines

DISEASE	RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	ALTERNATIVES (use only if recommended regimens are contraindicated)
CHANCROID		
ADULTS	• Azithromycin[9] 1 g orally once ***OR*** • Ceftriaxone[9] 250 mg IM once ***OR*** • Ciprofloxacin[5] 500 mg orally 2 times a day for 3 days ***OR*** • Erythromycin base 500 mg orally 3 times a day for 7 days	
BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS (BV)		
ADULT FEMALES	• Metronidazole[10] 500 mg orally 2 times a day for 7 days ***OR*** • Metronidazole gel 0.75%, 5 g intravag. once a day for 5 days ***OR*** • Clindamycin cream 2%, 5 g intravag. at bedtime for 7 days	• Tinidazole[11] 2 g orally once daily for 3 days ***OR*** • Tinidazole[11] 1 g orally once daily for 5 days ***OR*** • Clindamycin 300 mg orally 2 times a day for 7 days ***OR*** • Clindamycin ovules 100 mg intravag. at bedtime for 3 days
PREGNANCY[12]	• Metronidazole[10] 500 mg orally 2 times a day for 7 days ***OR*** 250 mg orally 3 times a day for 7 days ***OR*** • Clindamycin 300 mg orally 2 times a day for 7 days	
TRICHOMONIASIS		
ADULTS	• Metronidazole[10] 2 g orally once ***OR*** • Tinidazole[11] 2 g orally once	• Metronidazole[10,13] 500 mg orally 2 times a day for 7 days
PEDICULOSIS PUBIS[14]		
	• Permethrin 1% cream rinse applied to affected area and washed off after 10 minutes ***OR*** • Pyrethrins with piperonyl butoxide applied to affected area and washed off after 10 minutes	• Malathion 0.5% lotion applied for 8-12 hours and washed off ***OR*** • Ivermectin[15] 250 mcg/kg orally once, repeated in 2 weeks
SCABIES		
	• Permethrin 5% cream applied to all areas of the body from the neck down and washed off after 8-14 hours ***OR*** • Ivermectin[15] 200 mcg/kg orally, repeated in 2 weeks	• Lindane[16] 1% 1 oz of lotion or 30 g of cream applied thinly to all areas of the body from neck down and washed off after 8 hours
GENITAL HERPES SIMPLEX: See complete CDC guidelines for the management of herpes in pregnancy, in newborns, and in persons with HIV.		
ADULTS FIRST CLINICAL EPISODE	• Acyclovir 400 mg orally 3 times a day for 7-10 days ***OR*** 200 mg orally 5 times a day for 7-10 days ***OR*** • Famciclovir[17] 250 mg orally 3 times a day for 7-10 days ***OR*** • Valacyclovir 1 g orally 2 times a day for 7-10 days	
ADULTS EPISODIC THERAPY FOR RECURRENCE	• Acyclovir 800 mg orally 2 times a day for 5 days ***OR*** 400 mg orally 3 times a day for 5 days ***OR*** 800 mg orally 3 times a day for 2 days ***OR*** • Famciclovir[17] 125 mg orally 2 times a day for 5 days ***OR*** 1000 mg orally 2 times a day for 1 day ***OR*** ♦ 500 mg orally once, followed by 250 mg orally 2 times a day for 2 days ***OR*** • Valacyclovir 500 mg orally 2 times a day for 3 days ***OR*** 1 g orally once a day for 5 days	
ADULTS SUPPRESSIVE THERAPY FOR RECURRENCE	• Acyclovir 400 mg orally 2 times a day ***OR*** • Famciclovir[17] 250 mg orally 2 times a day ***OR*** • Valacyclovir 500 mg orally once a day ***OR*** 1 g orally once a day	
HIV INFECTION	Higher doses and/or longer therapy recommended. See complete CDC guidelines.	

GENITAL WARTS

External or Perianal	Urethral Meatus	Vaginal	Anal
• **PROVIDER-ADMINISTERED** **Cryotherapy** with liquid nitrogen or cryoprobe. Repeat applications every 1-2 weeks if necessary ***OR*** **Podophyllin resin**[18] **10%-25%** in a compound tincture of benzoin. Limit application to < 10 cm^2 and to < 0.5 ml. No open wounds or lesions should exist in the area of application. Allow to air dry. Wash off 1-4 hours after application. Repeat weekly if necessary ***OR*** **Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) or bichloroacetic acid (BCA) 80%-90%.** Apply small amount only to warts. Allow to dry. If excess amount applied, powder with talc, baking soda or liquid soap. Repeat weekly if necessary ***OR*** **Surgical removal** • **PATIENT-APPLIED** **Podofilox 0.5% solution or gel**.[18] Apply 2 times a day for 3 days, followed by 4 days of no therapy, 4 cycles max. Total wart area should not exceed 10 cm^2 and total volume applied daily not to exceed 0.5 ml. ***OR*** **Imiquimod 5% cream**. Apply once daily at bedtime 3 times a week for up to 16 weeks. Wash treatment area with soap and water 6-10 hours after application. ***OR*** ♦ **Sinecatechins 15% ointment**.[18,19] Applied 3 times a day for up to 16 weeks. Do not wash off.	**Cryotherapy** with liquid nitrogen ***OR*** **Podophyllin 10%-25%**[18] in a compound tincture of benzoin. Treatment area must be dry before contact with normal mucosa. Repeat weekly if necessary.	**Cryotherapy** with liquid nitrogen. Cryoprobe not recommended (risk of perforation and fistula formation) ***OR*** **TCA or BCA 80%-90%**. Apply small amount only to warts. Allow to dry. If excess amount applied, powder with talc, baking soda or liquid soap. Repeat weekly if necessary.	**Cryotherapy** with liquid nitrogen ***OR*** **TCA or BCA 80%-90%.** Apply small amount only to warts. Allow to dry. If excess amount applied, powder with talc, baking soda or liquid soap. Repeat weekly if necessary ***OR*** **Surgical removal** Many persons with anal warts may also have them in the rectal mucosa. Inspect rectal mucosa by digital examination or anoscopy. Warts on the rectal mucosa should be managed in consultation with a specialist.

As of July 2010 clinical providers authorized to dispense prescription drugs in RI may prescribe and/or dispense medication for the sexual partners of their STD patients without an examination and in doing so shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability or be deemed to have engaged in unprofessional conduct. Note that patient delivered therapy for sex partners is especially useful to treat male partners of chlamydia cases, in situations where attempts to bring the partner in for care have failed. Selected cases of difficult to find gonorrhea partners may also be treated with an oral regimen. It is not recommended that syphilis cases or MSM be treated without an examination.

[9] Because data are limited concerning efficacy of ceftriaxone and azithromycin regimens in HIV-infected persons, these regimens should be used for such patients only if follow-up can be ensured.
[10] Consuming alcohol should be avoided during treatment and for 24 hours thereafter. Multiple studies and meta-analyses have *not* demonstrated an association between metronidazole use during pregnancy and teratogenic or mutagenic effects in newborns. In lactating women administered metronidazole, withholding breastfeeding during treatment and for 12–24 hours after last dose will reduce exposure of infant to metronidazole.
[11] Consuming alcohol should be avoided during treatment and for 72 hours thereafter. Tinidazole safety during pregnancy not established. Interruption of breastfeeding is recommended during treatment and for 3 days after last dose.
[12] Oral therapy preferred for treatment of pregnant women with BV because of possibility of subclinical upper genital tract infection.
[13] The 7 day metronidazole regimen may be more effective than single dose metronidazole in women coinfected with trichomoniasis and HIV.
[14] Lindane no longer recommended because of toxicity. Pregnant or lactating women should be treated either with permethrin or pyrethrins with piperonyl butoxide.
[15] Ivermectin not recommended for pregnant or lactating women, or children who weigh <15 kg.
[16] Lindane no longer recommended as first line therapy because of toxicity. Lindane not to be used immediately after a bath, in persons with extensive dermatitis and women who are pregnant or lactating, or children aged < 2 years.
[17] Famciclovir efficacy and safety not established in patients <18 years of age.
[18] Imiquimod, sinecatechins, podophyllin, and podofilox should not be used during pregnancy.
[19] Sinecatechins not recommended for HIV-infected persons, immunocompromised persons, or persons with clinical genital herpes.

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